Failure of Labour Courts in Implementing various Labour Laws

3538. SHRI GAYA SINGH:
SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:
SHRI JALALUDIN ANSARI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a majority of the industries in Delhi are not paying minimum wages to their workers and the labour courts had totally failed in their duty of implementing various labour laws; and

(b) if so, the details and the steps proposed to be taken to see that various labour laws are strictly implemented by the industrialists?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) As per information received from the Government of Delhi, majority of industries in Delhi are paying minimum wages. Though from time to time a few complaints regarding non-payment of minimum wages by the employers are also received.

(b) During the year 1996, 7194 complaints regarding non/less payment of minimum wages were received by the Government of Delhi. In 1187 cases, the employers rectified the shortcomings and an amount of Rs. 48,36,495/- was got paid to the workers. The prosecutions were launched against 429 defaulting managements for violation of various provisions of the Minimum Wages Act. The enforcement machinery in order to secure effective implementation of Minimum Wages Act makes regular inspection of the establishments covered under the Act and takes necessary action whenever any violation of the Act comes

New Initiatives to Control Child Labour in Beedi Sector

3539. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had taken new initiatives during last six months to control child labour in beedi sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps proposed to maintain this momentum; and

(d) whether any financial relief is proposed to be given to child labour in the beedi sector?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d) 76 National labour projects sanctioned during 1995-96 for the rehabilitation of children working in hazardous occupations including beedi industry, continue to be implemented. A majority activity undertaken under the child labour projects is the establishment of special schools to provide non-formal education, vocational training, supplementary nutrition and stipend etc. to children withdrawn from employment.

The Supreme Court of India in their judgement dated 10.12.96 has also given certain directions regarding the manner in which the children working in the hazardous occupations, including beedi industry, are to be withdrawn from work and rehabilitated. Detailed guidelines have been sent to the State Governments for giving effect to the directions of the Supreme Court. The issue was also discussed in the State Labour Ministers' Conference held in January, 1997. One major activity being taken up by all the State Governments at present is the conduct of survey of working children which is expected to be completed by 10th June, 1997.

Census report paints a dismal picture on Employment situation

3540. SHRI BRATIN SENGUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the computed, tabulated and processed data on Census report by the Registrar General of India which had concluded the country-wide

census from 1981 to 1991;

(b) if so, whether the Government are aware that the data paints a dismal picture as far as employment situation is concerned, with one-third of population—300 million items estimated to be without work; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) As per Census data the number of non-workers who had reported themselves as seeking/available for work was of the order of 10.5 million.

Investment of EPF in Private Sector

3541. SHRI BANGARU LAXMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to invest the Employees Provident Fund amount in the private sector, including the Mutual Funds etc.;

(b) whether there is a controversy in Government as well as opposition from the employees in this regard; and

(c) if so, the present stand of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

सांस्थानिक पुस्तकालयों के लिए रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय को भेजी गई आशुलिपि से संबंधित पुस्तकें

3542. **श्री महेश्वर सिंह:** क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय की वित्तीय सहायता से प्रकाशित दो महत्वपूर्ण पुस्तकें, जिनके शीर्षक "आशुलिपि-हिन्दी शब्दकोष" और "आशुलिपि विज्ञान का ऐतिहासिक, भाषा-वैज्ञानिक एवं तुलनात्मक अध्ययन" है, रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय को भेजी गई थीं ताकि सांस्थानिक पुस्तकालयों के लिए उनकी संस्तुति की जा सके;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन पुस्तकों की पुस्तकालयों के लिए संस्तुति न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या उनके मंत्रालय का यह विचार है कि आशुलिपि जैसे कठिन विषय में पुस्तक के बिना भी विशेषज्ञता और कुशलता हासिल की जा सकती है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार इन पुस्तकों को संस्तुत करने पर विचार करेगी?

श्रम मंत्री (श्री एम० अरूणाचलम): (क) जी हां।

(ख) व्यवसाय पाठ्यक्रम को ध्याम में रखते हुए, रोजगार एवं प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय के राज्य निदेशालय तथा फील्ड संस्थानों द्वारा औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र (आईटीसी) के प्रशिक्षुओं के लिए पुस्तकें उपयुक्त नहीं पाई गईं।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

रोजगार एवं प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय द्वारा संस्तुत बहुत सी पुस्तकें व्यवसाय प्रशिक्षुओं के लिये उपलब्ध है।

(घ) रोजगार एवं प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय के राज्य निदेशालयों/फील्ड संस्थानों के व्यवसाय विषेषज्ञों द्वारा इन पुस्तकों पर पहले ही विचार किया जा चुका है तथा उन्हें औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों (आईटीआई) के प्रशिक्षुओं हेतु उपयोगी नहीं पाया गया।

मध्य प्रदेश में बीड़ी मजदूरों की मजदूरी को परिवर्तनशील मंहगाई भत्ते से जोड़ा जाना

3543. **डा० जगन्नाथ मिश्र:**
श्री अजीत जोगी:

क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में बीड़ी मजदूरों की मजदूरी को परिवर्तनशील मंहगाई भत्ते से जोड़ने के कारण बीड़ी निर्माता अन्य राज्यों में अपना कारोबार बढ़ा रहे हैं क्योंकि वहा बीड़ी श्रमिकों की मजदूरी दर कम है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या बीड़ी मजदूरों हेतु कोई राष्ट्रीय वेतन नीति बनायी जाएगी;

(ग) इस समय मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, उड़ीसा और बिहार में मजदूरी की तुलनात्मक दरें कितनी निर्धारित हैं;